Business Notices.

THE WRONGS OF MAN. The WRONGS OF DANAMES of The husband stared arounded.
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Would more than wed employ me;

"For half a fraction of that sum
(And weil dressed name deny me),
With all talest styles that come
genth Brothers would supply me.
Senth Brothers would supply me.
Accounts that on female dress,
Accounts the this be ran, me'am;
By beswell [11] fill the daily press
With this great wrong of man, ma'am;
ACCURENCE One Price Graphics.

therru BROTHERS One Price Ciothing Warerooms, Nos. 12:

The comfortably clad man is a wearer of RAY's the comfortably clad man is a wearer of RAY's the comfortably clad man is a wearer of RAY's the comfortably clad man is a wearer of RAY's the comfortable comfortabl

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND STEAM

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND MAINTEN, Manufactured with Manufactured with CRAPIN'S PATRINT MACHINERY, CRAPIN'S PATRINT MACHINERY, With a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of the property of the series of the labor of making By the use of the labor of making By the labor of making By the labor of the labor of making By the labor of making and labor of the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making By the use of the labor of the

CHAPIN, TREADWELL & Co., Sprintigeld, Mass.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-In every possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and metals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with onthe straighten and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The Machines l be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish.

I M Stager & Co., No. 323 Breadway.

FALL CARPETINGS. - PETERSON & HUMPHREY. Rb. 524 Brussels Carpeting, 11/20 14/20 per yerd.

The Brussels Carpeting, 11/20 14/20 per yerd.

Tapestry Carpeting, 11/20 14/20 per yerd.

Tapestry Carpeting, 8/20 per yerd.

Tapestry Carpeting, 8/20 per yerd.

Rick Brussels Carpeting, 8/20 per yerd, and all other goods.

PLTERSON & HUMSTERLY,

Oqually low, for cash.

Planos and MELODEONS from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assurtment in the city— besides 15 Second-Hand Plance—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Plance to rest, and rent silowed on purchase, at H. WATERS'S, No. 333 Breadway. Plance tuned, repaired, polithest, boxed and moved Cash paid for Second-hand Plance. Music at reduced prices.

CRESTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand presentment above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous DVE, the greatest standard actiole of its kind throughout the world. His new miple of Wices and Tourers is perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No 6 Astor House.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS, - BATCHELOR'S Wros and Toureus have improvements peculiar to their house, one and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and heavily, one and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and heat stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dyre. Sold at Barcistons's, No. 25: Brandway.

Strangers visiting the city should call at Roomes's EXTENSIVE BAZAR, No. 499 Broadway, where the most rich and spiendid assertment of FARCY ARTICLES and Town in the world is to be seen; imported directly and sold at importer's prices. Fans, Jet Ornamente, Toilet Articles, Dressing and Taveling Cases, Bronze, Parian and Gless Ware, with every variety of articles suitable as gifts and presents for all H. S. ROGERS'S Fancy Baraar, No. 499 Broadway.

Lyon's KATHAIRON has become the standard ACTIMINON IN ACTIMINON has decome the standard preparation for the Hair. It is acknowledged by all to be the finest tollet article ever prepared. It invigorates the Hair, promotes its growth, and thoroughly cleaners it from dandrull and other impurities. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

most, combining the advantages of the Organ, Melodeen and Flano; the tone is rich mellow and powerful, and is well adjusted for Obarch or Operation Music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States which can be seen at the Pano-Focte Ware Roome of the Manufacturers. Price from GROVETERS & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNACE-Warranted superior to any heater in the market. It has more diffusive variage for the size of the fire chamber, and fewer joints, that any Furnace ever made. This can be proved by actual measurement, and limite companison by all who wish to purchase a good article. For sale wholesale and retail by John LIDDLE, No. 870 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.-THE GREAT BE TERNAL ANTIDOTE — When impurities to the blood are mined to the surface in the form of blotches, putaties, dry foliations, boils, rashes, tc., this potent preparation is the sale safe and radical remedy. Soid at the manufactories, N.S. & Malden-lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c, 62jc, and \$1 per box.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

New-Work Daily Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1856.

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must to secure their appearance the following morning.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

The steam-boiler in Wilder's Fire Proof Safe Manufactory, on the corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn, exploded on Saturday evening and demolished a portion of the building Eight or ten men were buried beneath the rains, and three were taken out dead. S-xteen persons, besides the killed, were more or less seriously injured. The cause of the accident is supposed to be a defect of the boiler.

In the Senate on Saturday, a joint resolution was passed, authorizing Prof. Bache, of the Coast Survey, to accept the medal presented to him by the King of Sweden. A substitute for the bill regulating the pay of members of Congress, was reported; it proposes giving them \$2,500 a year, instead of \$3,000, with a proviso that if books be sented to members, the price of the same shall be deducted from their annual pay. Mr. Bigler of Penasylvania offered a resolution calling on the President for the vouchers on which Col. Fremont's accounts were settled, from his first expedition to

In the House of Representatives the bill making appropriations for Lighthouses, Coast and Land Surveys, Custom-Houses, &c., was passed by a vote of 93 against 30. This bill makes appropria tions for a Post-Office, Custom-House, and Court-House in Philadelphis, for six revenue cutters on the lakes, and for the purchase of cuttings and seeds of plants for distribution. Mr. Saerman made a personal explanation in regard to the attack of Mr. Savage on the report of the majority of the Kansas Committee.

From Iowa, we have few additional returns, but they do not vary the complexion already given. Mr. Hall, the present Buchanan M. C. from the Southern District, passed through Chicago on his return to Washington day before yesterday, and reported himself reëlected, which he doubtless be lieved or hoped-but he was mistaken. So a telegraphic dispatch of Saturday from Jowa City affirms. Mr. Hall obtained 400 majority in Davis County (a gain for him of 263) and 200 in Wapello (a further gain of 158), and these probably induced his belief that he was elected. But Lee County, which gave him 314 majority before, is now reported both ways-the last against him. Van Bureo, which gave 24 against him before, gives 40 now; Mahaska, 300 before, now 220; and a Dubage dispatch of the 7th puts Curtis 1,330 shead. his quarter section of the soil of Kansas and com-

We judge there is little if any doubt of his elec-

In the Northern District, Timothy Davis (Republican) has about 3,000 majority. Thorington bad 1,551.

No doubt as to State Officers and Legislatureall Republican by large majorities.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, jr., is certainly elected to Congress from St. Louis, the other counties having been cut off from the district at the last Apportionment. He has 484 majority over Kennett, Fillmore. Mr. Blair was one of the first to propose Col. Frement for President, and is utterly hostile to the Border-Ruffian doings in Kansas. He is called a Benton Democrat, but Col. Fremont's Administration will have no more efficient supporter in the House.

By the arrival of the steamship Star of the West. we have advices from Havana to the 14th inst. Gen. Concha had recovered from his attack of yellow fever. Two American seamen, sentenced to the chain-gang at the Isle of Pines for being engaged in the slave trade, it was reported, had made their escape. Gen. Concha had received information that vessels had sailed from New-York to engage in the slave tade, and was determined to make severe examples of all persons so engaged who might fall into his hands.

By the Anglo-Saxon, arrived at Quebes yesterday morning, we have Liverpool dates to the 30th of July. Parliament is prorogued, and the Queen's speech foreshadowed a satisfactory adjustment of American difficulties. The insurrection troubles continue in Spain. There is little else of

It is an encouraging fact that the adversaries of Fremont virtually admit their inability to defeat him unless they shall be able to blast his reputation as a man. Though no personal war is made on their respective candidates, they realize instinctively that they must change the opinion which the American People have hitherto entertained of Col. Fremont's character and services, or they must get out of his way and let him hang up his hat in the White House. Accordingly, they assail him on every point with untiring malevolence-not, we trust, that they delight in such a mode of warfare, but because they have no hope in any other. Accordingly, we find in Saturday's proceedings in the Senate the following:

Mr. Bigler (Dem.) of Pa. submitted a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President for copies of the vouchers on which Mr. Fremont's accounts, as no officer of the Government, from his first expedition to California were settled, so that the nature of the disbursements may appear; slso inquiring whether there is any public money in his hands unaccounted for, or whether there are any papers on file in the Departments, from official sources, charging him with malfeasance in office,

Mr. Bigler is the new Senator from California, and the confidential friend and partisan of Mr. Buchanan. To all intents and purposes, this is a move of Mr. Buchanan to impeach the personal honor of his only real competitor for the Presidency. It has not, of course, been made without consultation and study, and we apprehend that the game is to put in a Report at the close of the Session too late to be scrutinized and answered by the Republicans in Congress, but not too late to be spread over the country by the Fillmore and Buchanan presses and speakers prior to the election. And, as the accounts are all in the hands of Col. Fremont's bitter enemies, it would be strange if they could not cook up a Report that would, unexplained and unmewered, be calculated to prejudice him with the andiscerning.

Go shead, gentlemen! You have had all there accounts in your hands for years; and, if there be anything wrong in them, you should long since have exposed and reprobated it. It was only last session that a strongly Democratic Congress, by a vote nearly or quite unanimous in both Houses, admitted that the Government honestly owed Col. Fremont a large sum for advances made and debts incurred by him for the public service in California several years ago. That money was accordingly unded in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order paid over to him. If it was not his just due, the Committees that scrutinized the accounts and reported in his favor were most culpable; if there was "any public money in his hands unaccounted for," that money should have been deducted by the Treasury accountants from the amount found due him by Congress. If there were any "charges of "malfeasance in office" then pending, they should have been brought to the knowledge of Congress, and duly considered by it in making its award in

> But nobody can honestly doubt that this is a political game Nobody believes that Mr. Bigler would have made this motion if Col. Fremout were not now a candidate for the Presidency; pay, he would not have made it if Pierce or Donglas instead of Buchapan had been nominated at Cincinnati. We bid him welcome to all the capital he will make out of it, and only regret that he did not make it in season to be fully scrutinized by Col. Fre ment's friends in Congress prior to the adjournment. Documents may be sent in which render other documents essential to their due explanation. Let all the facts come cut

NEWS FROM KANSAS. By Telegraph to the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

Between three and four hundred Kansas emigrants left N brasks City on the 4th inst. for Topeks, where it was ex-pected they would arrive on Wednesday following, unless in terrupted on their march by Missouriars. Two hundred of the latter had left Westport and Kiekapoo with the intention of intercepting them. Gen. Lane did not accompany the emigrants. One hundred men from Topeka have gone up the lows road to eet and assist them.

-The every-day occurrences in and about Kansas would thrill the country with indignation and horror if it were longer possible that an outrage should be perpetrated which had not its counterpart in outrages which had just preceded it. We all know that the Missouri River, the natural and only cheap and easy means of access to Kansas, has for weeks been rigidly closed against Free-State immigration by the Border Ruffians. Their cannon are planted at commanding bends in the river, their spies visit every steamboat on its upward passage and telegraph to the posts above, so that her arrival is awaited by hundreds of armed ruffishes, ready to sink boat and passengers if both are not submitted to their scrutiny and pleasure. If Free-State emigrants are on board, they are first robbed of their arms, then shipped down the river. and guarded to St. Louis or Alton, where they are made to pay for their involuntary passage, and then put ashore. Meantime, every possible facility, exportation, inducement, is used to hurry Pro-Slavery immigrants into the Territory from Missouri and all the Slave States.

At length, at a large cost of money and exertion, an overland route to Kansas through Iowa and Nebrasks has been opened by the Free-State men. Four or five hundred of them have reached the border of Kansas, every man prepared to select

meace its improvement and cultivation. This the Slave Power is prepared to resist by violence and bloodshed. A Pro Slavery force has gone up from Weston (Missouri) and Kickapoo (Kansas) to meet these pioneers of Free Labor and drive them back into Nebraska or Iowa. And all this is as coolly told as though it were the record of a new exploration of the sources of the Platte or the account of a new mine discovered at the forks of the Yellow Stone.

We cannot say what new crime Lecompte may have invented to justify the expulsion or murder of these immigrants: but we have counseled forbearance till we are sick of it. If the United States troops are sent to drive out these weary, foot-sore emigrants from the land of their choice, we hope the latter will retire before them, respecting the flag and the authority of the United States, even when employed to cover and shield the most abeminable tyranny and wrong. But if the Border Ruffians-as we suspect is the case-have gone up to meet and drive back this Free-State immigration of their own motion, and without closking themselves in the panoply of Federal power, we trust the Free-State men will not be driven back so long as they have a cartridge unused and a man who can stand and fire it. Let the women and children be sent back under escort, but let the rest of the men stay in Kansas at all hazards. To live nobly is every man's duty; but there are times which require men who know how to nobly die. When Missouri lawlessly undertakes to close the difficult and devious route through Iowa and Nebraska into Kansas, that time must have arrived for the pioneers of Freedom.

In Senate on Saturday we see that

Mr. HUNTER of Va reported a substitute for the bill regulatin. the compensation of Members of Corgress, giving them \$2,50 instead of \$3,700 a year, with a section providing that, if any books be distributed to members by resolution, in either of both Houses, the price given for the same he deducted from their snums compensation; provided, that this shall not exten to books ordered to be printed during the Congress for which the

-We venture to say that not one book would ever "be distributed to Members by resolution, in either or both Houses," under such an act. We do not mean by this to imply that book distribution is never proper, but that each Member will insist on buying his own books, free from Congressional distribution, whenever he shall be required to put his hands into his individual pockets and extract thence the dimes wherewith payment is to be

It seems to us that Mr. Hunter's proviso kills his book section. Members must not buy at public expense books ready printed, but may order printed for their own use as many as they choose! What would this be worth as a safeguard against public robbery? Why not rather say that books may be distributed to the value of \$10, \$50, or \$100, to each Member and no more, whether printed expressly for Congress or not?

-We hope no such bill will be rushed through at the heel of the Session; but we object specially to this one that its passage would inevitably increase the temptation to that absenteeism which is now among the screet of our public evils. A Member paid \$2,500 for a Session which need not. and probably would not, exceed four months in duration, ought to forfeit at least one fortieth part of the whole amount for every day's absence not caused by his own positive sickness, and should forfeit a pro rata proportion of his salary for every day's absence, even when caused by sickness. Without some such provision, it would be all but impossible to transact the public business under such a rule as Mr. Hunter proposes. We have seen within a week, where the last sands of a Session were running low, and the most important measures were inevitably to be acted on, the House obliged to adjourn before 3 P. M. for want of a quorum! Pass this bill, and every lawyer in the House would go home to attend his circuit, every merchant to supervise his business, until the few who remained would be discouraged into adjourning, leaving the public business but half done. Let us have this hole stopped whenever a new bill regulating Congressional compensation shall be seriously considered. Now Members "pair off" and go about their private business, consoled by the reflection that their pay does not pair off at all, but keeps run-

Again: We trust no such bill can pass the House that does not cure some of the flagrant abuses and disgraceful enormities of Congressional Mileage.

We have not deemed it necessary or advisable to make any answer to the insinuations or half-way charges of the Buchanan and Fillmore journals that money contributed in behalf of the Free State cause in Kansas had been dishonestly appropriated or retained by those to whom it was intrusted. Such charges are made by the adversaries of every cause which appeals for sid to the humane and generous, and will always gain credit with those base enough to clutch at any excuse for withholding when their consciences tell them they ought to give. Their best answer is a contemptuous silence.

We presume those who contribute in aid of Free Kansas do not confide their money to any one who chooses to ask for it, but to persons of whom they have knowledge, and in whose integrity they have confidence. There is a National Committee, and there are State and Local Committees, and no one need fear that money contributed to those Committees will not be faithfully appropriated. There may have been or may yet be errors of judgment, as when large bodies of Free-State emigrants were sent up the Missouri River only to be disarmed, plundered and driven back, to try the more expensive, tedious and difficult route through Iowa and Nebraska; and we fear that many in Kansas have suffered, and will suffer, whom the friends of Freedom would gladly aid if they knew their wants and could reach them. We never wished to hire any one to emigrate to Kansas, nor to send any one there who was not both able and willing to earn his living and something over, either in his old or his new home; but the extraordinary losses and privations imposed on Free-State settlers in Kansas by the outrages to which they have been subjected, and the extra expense of reaching that Territory caused by the blockading of the Missouri River, we think should be shared by friends of the Free-State cause out of Kansas, and not even proposing to migrate thither.

One word as to the fund contributed through this office. No such contribution was suggested or desired by us, and the labor of receiving and recording so many small amounts is not inconsiderable; but we have undertaken and shall faithfully perform it. If any sum contributed to this fund is not soon acknowledged through our columns. the sender will oblige un by giving notice of the fact. We shall in due time state how every dollar has been appropriated.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of the 8th has the

RELEEF FOR KANSAS -We have been sorry to

hear apprehensions expressed in some quarters that the moneys subscribed for the relief of Kansas have been perverted. A feeling of this kind, we learn, has caused some sums designed for the relief of Kansas to be withheld from the Committees.

"We have made particular inquiry, both with regard to the State Committee and the Fancuil Hall Committee, and are able to assure the public in the most diving the party that such appurensions are un-

Committee, and are able to assure the public in the most distinct manner that such apprehensions are unfounded. All of the money which has been spent by these Committees has been applied strictly in legitimate modes, for the relief of suffering in Kansas, and for sending out men, women and chudren to the Territory, and providing for their support there to a limited extent. No part of the funds have been applied to electioneering purposes, or to anything of the sort. A considerable part of the funds already subscribed are still in the control of the Committees.

"There has been no evidence whatever, as far as we know, to support the allegation of miscarriage of funds, except a remark in a letter from our former Master, Dr. Smith. That gandeman, we believe, has been estisfied that the apprehensions he suggested do

Mayor, Dr. Smith. That grademan, we believe, has been estified that the apprehensions he suggested do not warrant a discontinuance of the efforts for the relief of suffering in Kansas. At all even, we can assure the public that all subscriptions readered either to the State Committee or to the Fancuil Hall Control the are applied according to the wishes and designs of the conors for the relief of suffering without pervension.

"The present is a critical moment, and relief is

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

By Telegraph to the Associated Press.

Bandon, Me., Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

The Democratic District Convention, held at Newpert to-day cominated Abraham Sanborn of Bangor as Representative to Congress. Mr Sanborn has heretofore acted with the straight Whig party. Mr. Cobb of Georgia, and Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, addressed the Convention.

- It is but a few days since The Express had a letter from Maine, stating that there were "a few "straight Whigs in Maine; and that they would vote "for Mr. Fillmore " We remarked at the time that this was good news if true; but we believed these particularly "straight" gentlemen would vote for Buchanan. It seems that they are verifying our anticipation.

The "straight Whigs" of Maine ran tickets last year in conjunction with the Pierce and Douglas Democrats, carried the State by their coalition, and divided the spoils. They are now trying to do the same thing again. In some counties, they run separate Senate tickets, as a plurality of votes does not elect Senators, expecting to divide the vote so that no ticket shall have an absolute majority, and then elect by combining their teams in the House. But, as a plurality does elect to Congress, this policy will not work in that respect; so they divide the Districts between them, and run coalition candidates. Mr. Abraham Sanborn, "straight Whig," is the Buchanan candidate for Congress in the Bangor District, on whom is devolved the task of running out Israel Washburn, jr., the present able and energetic Chairman of the Committee on Elections. Messrs. Howell Cobb of Georgia and Judah P. Benjamin of Louisiana (the latter another "straight Whig," now going his length for Buchanan as the only candidate favoring Slavery Extension who can be elected) were on hand to bless the nuptials of the "straight Whigs" and Slave Democracy. Mr. Cobb is a vicient Democrat of the ultra Slavery-extending school; but "straight Whigs" are as good allies as he wants, previded they go for Toombs and Douglas's policy respecting Kansas.

If the Pro-Slavery "Straight Whigs" of this and other Free States would follow openly the lead of Judsh P. Benjamin, Tennessee Jones, Josiah Randall, &c., and come out square for Buchanan, we should be able to consider them at least manly adversaries; but this holding "Straight Whig" Conventions to help Buchanan by nominating Fillmore, after Fillmore has been thrown out of the canvass by the results in Kentucky and North Carelins, seems to us unfair and tricky. However we must meet them as they choose to come

An eminent philanthropist of Boston, who was supplied with funds and sent out by the friends of Free Kansas to counsel and assist the emigrants turned back from the Missouri River and slowly making their teilsome way through the wilderness f Western Iowa and Nebraska to Kansas, as well as to administer relief to some of the most destitute of the settlers already in Kansas, writes back

tute of the settlers already in Kausas, writes back as follows:

"Mount Tabor, Nebraska Frontier, }

"Buna Sir: In pursuance of the plan heretotore explained to yea, I have traveled the whole breadth of the State of Iowa—a seven days' tedious journey—pardy through a country so sparsely inhabited that we had to sleep two nights in our wayon. I have at last arrived at the frontier of Nebraska Territory. Here I get such information from various reliable sources as convinces me that the whole northernline of Kansas is infested by bands of marauders, so that we cannot enter the Territory except by joining a large armed body of embrants who can force their way in, or by mounting a fleet borse and running the gauntilet over 100 miles of country. I hardly have the time and patience for the first, and have not the bodily strength for the second.
"After all allowance for exaggeration, it is beyond

"After all allowance for exaggeration, it is beyond "After all slowance for exaggration, it is beyond doubt that robbery and murder are rife on the frontier; and that peaceable unarmed men cannot cross with safety. The assertion that the U. S. troops have driven out the Missourians is untrue. They have been driven from the southern portion of the Territory, but they swarm upon the northern frontier, by which it is supposed Northern emigrants will go in, now that travel on the great thoroughfare—the Missouri river—is storped.

"The north-western part of Missouri is greatly ex-cited and exasperated (as I learn) by the report that a large bedy of symed emigrants are marching through Nebraska for Kansas. More of this body anon.

"What a state of things for a peaceful country "What a state of things for a peaceful country!
The great thoroughfare up the river blocked up! The
frontier beset by armed roffians and no safe access to
Kansas Territory but by asking for an e-cort! This is
to be asked, too, of a commander who has probably
been sent to Kansas for the express purpose of consummating the work of making Kausas a Slave State.

"In a few days I will write you further. Let me
say, however, that I have been able to apply some of
the funds for the benefit of citizens of Kansas who the funds for the benefit of cultures of Assassa what had been driven out and are now seeking to return. Of the details you shall hear. I have learned, too, there is great and pressing want in the Territory. There wemen and children are suffering persecutions and pinching poverty.

"As for the expedition called 'Lane's Army,' the following is reliable."

following is reliable

following is reliable:

"They crossed the Miscouri River at Nebraska City, on Tuesday last, 300 in number, all told. They advanced about twenty miles into Nebraska. They found that Missourians were gathering in large bands to oppose their progress, and they halted. They are, almost without exception, hardy pioneers, who have the real purpose and carnest with to settle in Kausas. Among them are about 100 from Wisconsin, men, women and children; also, a party of Massachusetts men, guided by Martin Stowel. Not more than one-third of the whole number are fully armed. It was thought best, in order to keep thems-lives entirely within the right and to effect their purpose of a peaceful entering into Kausas, that Col. Lane should leave ful entering into Karsas, that Col. Lane should leave the party and go back into the States. The other leaders then addressed a respectful menorial to Gen. P. F. Smith, at Fort Leavenworth, setting forth the P. F. Smith, at Fort Leavenworth, setting forth the fact that they were peaceful emigrants, that their way into Kansas was opposed by armed bands of Missourians, and praying for an escort of oragoons. The answer is expected by the messenger conight. It will robably be that Gen. Smith has no power in Nebraska Territory. If the emigrants do not get protection, they will wait for the other companies who are on the road, and who are better armed, and then will march on. If opposed by Missourians, there will be a stern struggle. If by United States troops, the emigrants will move forward until notaal force is used against them, and will then yield. They will not, however, budge a feet backward, unless at the point of the bayetet. This is the pian. This is the pian.

"I have used what influence I could to have our friends bear end for bear, and exhaust every peaceful remedy. In the last recort, however, I trust they wall behave as becomes the sons of the paigrims and supporters of the cause of freedom. "This is the central point of action, and now the critical moment; I shall therefore beep for a time with the emigration and will advise you further."

-It will be seen that we have considerably later advices from these emigrants by telegraph; but it only confirms that view of the general aspect of effairs in Kansas and on its borders which is given in the above letter.

The question of the contagion or non-contagion of yellow fever is still unsettled among physicians. The following facts may be of some importance in the discussion of this vexed question:

At the time that the Health Officer at the Quarantine ordered certain infected vessels to be anchored off Fort Hamilton, that locality was remarkably free from sickness of any kind. The wind, for ten days after the mooring of these vessels, blew steadily in the direction along the line of the Long Island shore. During the period, or say within two weeks thereafter, we have sunounced in THE TRIBUNE the deaths of Judge Rockwell, General Stanton, Alderman Bergen, Chandler White, esq.; — Powell, esq.; Miss Bergen, Miss Warner, and Miss Boyle.

In addition to the above, there were two or three servants or poor people died in the same locality, and all of the foregoing resided immediately on the

shere of the Narrows. In the Fort, there were during the same period no less than five or six deaths, including Sergeant Henry and his wife. This mortality in the Fort will be regarded as more remarkable when it is stated that not a single death had occurred in the Fort for six years previous to the visitation of these vessels. Major Morris himself assured us of this fact. We think an inspection of the books of Dr. Bailey, at the Fort Hospital, may also afford some valuable suggestions to the profession. We have not examined these books ourselves, but we are informed that, during the prevalence of the winds in a contrary direction from the vessels, no new cares were reported on the sick list.

Were these cases yellow fever ? We have bestowed a great deal of attention on this subject and examined the whole question thoroughly. Yellow fever or not, it was a fever which proved speedily fatal-most of the above recited deaths occurring within two or three days after the attack. The same disease in a Southern locality-Charleston or New-Orleans, for example-without being one whit more marked or virulent in its symptoms, course, and termination, would be called and designated by no other term whatever than yellow fever. In some of the cases the local physicians were exceedingly unwilling to have it understood that they were attending any other than bilious fever patients; and not until the unmistakable black vemit demonstrated the character of the disease would they consent to call it by its proper name.

Greeley says he is disappointed in Kentucky—had hoped that Filmere would carry two or three Southern States, but has now no hope that he will get a single Electoral vote in the Union, and that Fremont may be defeated! Greeley begins to mourn early. [Hartford Times.

-The Times ought to remember that THE TRIB-UNE is read in nearly every Connecticut neighborbord, so that half its readers will detect the falsehood of the above, and be compelled to judge the bonesty and good faith of its other statements by the exposed knavery of the foregoing.

-THE TRIBUNE has no "hopes" nor fears connected with the votes of any Slave State save Delaware and Missouri. The rest will all vote for one or the other of the Pro-Slavery candidates, and we care not a button which. Still, as some few honest opponents of Slavery Extension were going for Fillmore, as the only candidate wherewith to beat Buchanan! we consider the result in Kentucky susp vious to the cause of Fremont and Freedom. We want the issue as simple and direct as possible.

It is inconceivable to us that people should lie by the column for the mere pleasure of it. Yet The Ex press has nearly a column attempting to mix up the ame of the Editor of THE TRIBUSE with a meeting held at Vanxball in August, 1848, and certain reports from Ireland read thereat, when the writer must be perfectly aware that the said Editor was hundreds of miles away, and knew nothing of all these proceedings rascality displayed in filling out what A. B. and C. said, so as to make white seem black; yet the writer evirces his perfect consciousness of the villainy throughout. We marvel how those who perpetrate such knaveries walk the streets in which they may at any moment be confronted by those they have calumniated. Take the following perfectly gratuitous and incider tal falsehood as a specimen of the whole article:

"At Vauxhall, Horace Greeley and the Most Reverend Archbishop (then only plain Bishop) Hughes stood—as they are standing on the Black Republican partform non—check to jow!—and shoulder by shoul-

Now Bishop, or Archbishop, or "Most Reverend Archbishop," Hughes never stood nor pretended to stand, for one moment on the "Black Republican platform," but on the contrary, has recently been preaching doctrines with reference to the matters con templated in that platform substantially like those of The Express. He did so in his recent Lecture on O Connell; also in his address at the Fordham College commencement; and the city journal which prolains itself the "organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop " is a constant and ardent supporter of Bucharan and Breckenridge, and can beat The Express at Union saving and everything of that sort decidedly. How can men, in a community where these facts are notorious, utter such falsehoods as we have pillaried above? Have they no self respect, no sense of shame? Can men who aspire to high stations voluntarily write "liar" on their own foreheads and thus walk the streets unabashed? The conduct of The Express in this canvass implies a recklessness of public judgment or a contempt for public intelligence which we have never seen equaled.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856. In closing up this week it is but just to say that, so far as the ordinary course of business is concerped. Congress has actually accomplished more than in several months previously. Still it is far behind the claims of public duty, as may easily be seen by the fact that a quorum can hardly be retained for several hours during each day. For example, the Civil Appropriation bill might have been completed yesterday but that the members would not remain at their posts, or even be controlled by the call of the roll exposing absenteeism. This system has become a gross abuse, and unless corrected by some positive enactment will grow into an evil of great may actude. The whole tendency is to reduce the legislation into a few handa, and in effect to place that power within the control of Committee, of Conference appointed in the expiring bours of a session.

It is supposed in some quarters that the conflict bet ween the two Houses must lead to an extension of the session, at least for a few days. And while the general inclination is to adjourn at the hour fixed, yet the urgency of the occasion may induce a ten porary withdrawal. The President has it in his power to remove all the existing difficulties by at once giving practical decision to his avowed dis position—that is to say, by releasing Gov. Rosby dismissing the judie, I despots who have tyrannized over Kanzas; and finally, by inducing the Democracy of the Senate to dopt the bill sent Democracy of the Senate to dopt the bill sent over from the House, by which peace and pro-tection may be established in that Terri. 17. This course taken, and there will be no collision in Congress. Until then, the House will assert in undoubted authority at any hazard, and leave the

undoubted authority at any nazaro, and leave the responsibility where it properly belongs.

The Army bill stands as it came back from the Senate, shorn of the Sherman provision. It will be called up as soon as the way is clear. No one now supposes the House can be induced to recede from its expressed determination, or be made, and the three treatments of the shandon its shandon in the shandon from its expressed determination, or be made, un-der the threatened coercion, to abandon its ground. Those who resort to such expedients will find how little they have appreciated the resolute principle which animates the men who took this step, in view of all its consequences and with a full knowl-edge of how quick and loud would be the mis-representation following it. They are not to be deterred by any such weak intimidation, to be deterred by any such weak intimidation as has been employed, and when the votes are again re-gistered this spirit will be clearly manifested. Nor do I see there is any better prospect for reconciling the differences between the two Houses through the sgency of Committees of Conference. They will, doubtless, reflect the sentiment of each

They will, doubtiess, renect the sentiment of each House, and thus only repeat, on a small scale, the irreconcilable objections on either side.

Well, the Washington Water Works are gone by the board. We are left without the hope of immediate purification, so much needed, even in this virtuous capital. The civil and military, and this virtuous capital. The civil and military, and public and private engineers, all failed in their patriotic endeavors. The House was amiable, but would not be persuaded. Mr. Corode of Penn, threw a bomb into the camp, which scattered the forces right and left, and without the hope of recovery. Whenever the scale is reduced to a standard commensurate with any probable want of this community, the objections that now evidence. community, the objections that now exist will probably be withdrawn, providing other judicious conditions are imposed. As if there were not troubles enough in the way of this scheme, the Corporation undertook, from impulses of little malice, to cut off the small supply of water which had been allowed to a few of the residences. Perhaps they have discovered how much was gained by this exhibition of partisan spite. They will learn misden by avariance.

will learn wisdom by experience.

The House did simply an act of justice in giving Gov. Reeder his pay and mileage. If Whitfield was entitled to claim that consideration, in the face of the frauds proved in his nominal election, surely the man who represented the wishes of the people, even if not chosen under the forms of law,

might fairly expect it.

The House has just finished the Civil bill, with The House has just finished the Civil bill, with conditions which are likely to disturb the equanimity of the other wing of the Capitol. Having accomplished this much, the Indian bill is now up, and an army of contractors and agents are in attendance. Somebody will be richer or poorer before the adjournment.

In order to take it comfortably, the Senate before the adjournment.

gan its sittings to day by an Executive Session, which is still proceeding. Indian treaties, and naval neminations for the retired list, to fill vacancies, are up, and some of them may fail to go

PARTY MACHINERY AT THE CAPITAL Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

A writer in a staid "conservative" paper of l'hiladelphia, in a letter from this city, states that there are less dead letters the last quarter than the previous quarters. He then gives the number returned to foreign countries, but gives no number for previous years, nor no figures stating either the exact number or an estimate of the domestic dead letters. If the statement is intended to convey the idea that our Dead-Letter Office shows that there is any improvement in our postal system, the attempt is a failure. As for the number being less or more, there are no date to show; but the record of "valuable" letters shows a great increase in the dead-letter business. The money found in dead letters, according to the records of the Department, can be seen in the following

| Quarter ending January | 1855 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #13,185 | #1 This increase of money in dead letters is far greater han the increase of correspondence. With the present laws, regulations and management of the Post-Office Department, this increase of uncertainty and failure and "death" of valuables intrusted to the Post-Office is certain and inevitable. The

tree is known by its fruits. Here are the tangi-ble actual results.

The system of compulsory prepayment being found a failure and producing great loss, inconvenience and distress, the plan is now adopted of sending a note to the party addressed, informing him of his letter that is "detained for unpaid postage." Let us see how that looks in an eco nomical point of view, as a plain business arrangement. You know there are men like your corre-spondent, who are radical enough to apply the A way proposed—and operating successfully in other countries—is to send forward all letters whether paid or unpaid, and charge the unpaid ones double. Our Postmaster-General has a different law. Let us see the result. A letter is unpaid, or has lost its stamp, and then ensues the following movements of the Circumlocution Office: Mail Carriage. Po.
Letter sent by Poetmaster to person addressed. Po.
Letter returned, with stamp, by person addressed (paid)...
Letter that was detained is forwarded (paid)...
Three letters carried over the ground; mency paid far the

In addition to all the treuble, labor and cost of

mailing, transporting and receiving the three let-ters, one of them has to be printed, filled up and dispatched by the Postmaster or government of-ficial, and for this service six cents are paid. By the common sense way of doing it, the first letter-mailed would be forwarded at once; six cents would be charged, and the government would as much money as in the other case, and perform less than one third the Is not this a Circumlecttion Office And yet this same senseless way of doing busi-ness is attempted to be applied to all transients, printed matter, and Senators allow the bill to passe the Upper House with scarce a dissenting voice... But our Representatives will look to it in the other branch of Congress. The bill was 'abbied through by our Postmaster-General and his First Assistanta Last year THE TRIBUNE predicted that those would be a falling ad, comparatively, that is, less than usual gain of receipts in the Post-Office P partment, as a consequence of compulacry progray, ment. That prediction will be correct. Now! and ment. That prediction will be correct. Now I hat there are yet may official disclosures to prove e it, but it must arise from the very nature of the case. Here is another specimen of the Circumlass ution Office. The quarterly and yearly statistics of the Post-office Department are not permitted to see the light until six, twelve, or eighteen months have clapsed. The financial affairs of the Post-Office Department from and after the first of July, 1854. never came to the public eye until the appearance of the Postmaster General's report in January. of the Postmaster General's report in January, 1856. In Great Britain, just after two close of each quarter, there is a statement of the national business in all the departments, War. Navy, Treasury, Port Office, &c., published in all the newspapers. Our Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, like a rgan of sense as he is, gives a statistical resume of his department, and allows it to be published, every quarter. Other of our Secretaries may do the same. But the Post-Office and its management will not bear the light. Agreest so thinks the present chief. of that establisment. I may be told that the returns do not come in under one, two, or three months, as this is such "a great country." Now they do coule in at some time. The quarters' accounts for the quarters ending October, 1855, and January and April, 1856, are all ere this—or at some reasonable period after the quarter closes— accessable, and could be given (in brief) to Con-grers and the public. It would afford a basis for legislation, and it would show the people—who, we are sometimes told, own the entire nation and all its properties—it would show the "sovereigns"

how their affairs stood, and how their servants

attended to their business. In the official reports of the Post-Office there is a most incomplete, irreg-